

Mine Burial Studies with a Large Oscillating Water-Sediment Tunnel (LOWST)

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Award Number: N00014-01-1-0540 (DURIP)

LONG-TERM GOAL

The U.S. Navy's mine warfare community needs reliable predictive capabilities for mine burial in shallow water environments. Currently, there are no experimental facilities in the U.S. with the capabilities needed to carry out laboratory experiments on mine burial processes at full scale. This effort is for the construction of such a facility. The Large Oscillating Water-Sediment Tunnel (LOWST) is a U-shaped tube, with one open leg and with three pistons located in the other leg to generate a horizontal oscillatory flow in the test section. This unique facility has been designed to reproduce in the laboratory combined wave-current flow near the seabed. Important advantages of LOWST are the facts that flow velocities will be simulated at full scale and that a net current can be superimposed on the oscillatory flow. Sediment can be placed along the 15-m-long wave-current duct, which has a 30-cm-deep movable-bed to facilitate the study of flow-induced scour and sedimentation around structures (Figure 1). Tests could be performed both under random and periodic wave conditions. LOWST could be used to study sediment transport phenomena and related problems under controlled simulated wave-current conditions at full scale. Basic problems such as boundary-layer flows, bed-load transport, suspended sediment transport, unsteady bed shear-stress, incipient motion and ripple formation, sediment erosion and suspension, liquefaction of cohesive sediments, dynamics of fluid mud, hydrodynamic forcing on marine pipelines, and hydrodynamic control of contaminant fluxes at sediment-water interfaces, could be studied with the help of LOWST. The main interest here, however, is to use this unique facility to study the behavior of model mines, including burial or partial burial, in a shallow- water sedimentary environment for a wide range of full-scale, wave-current conditions and sediment characteristics. The work to be conducted with LOWST will provide important knowledge needed to advance mine burial prediction models.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of this effort are to study: a) fluid forces on model mines and sediments and b) stability of the sediment-mine system in a bottom boundary layer produced by wave action and currents.

APPROACH

Strong bottom wave-like, oscillatory flows make it very difficult to measure flow conditions about objects on the seabed, particularly under extreme conditions when most of the scour and mine burial can be expected to take place. Scour around mines depends strongly on the interaction between

Report Documentation Page			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
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1. REPORT DATE 30 SEP 2001		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2001 to 00-00-2001	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Mine Burial Studies with a Large Oscillating Water-Sediment Tunnel (LOWST)			5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
			5b. GRANT NUMBER		
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)			5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
			5e. TASK NUMBER		
			5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering,,University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign,,205 North Mathews Avenue,,Urbana,,IL,61801			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
			11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT The U.S. Navy???s mine warfare community needs reliable predictive capabilities for mine burial in shallow water environments. Currently, there are no experimental facilities in the U.S. with the capabilities needed to carry out laboratory experiments on mine burial processes at full scale. This effort is for the construction of such a facility. The Large Oscillating Water-Sediment Tunnel (LOWST) is a U-shaped tube, with one open leg and with three pistons located in the other leg to generate a horizontal oscillatory flow in the test section.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR)	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 6	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a REPORT unclassified	b ABSTRACT unclassified	c THIS PAGE unclassified			

swift currents, wave action, the geometry and dimensions of the mine, and the properties of the sediment bed. In the laboratory, it is possible to make observations under controlled conditions but the oscillatory flow velocities that can be generated in most experimental facilities are not representative of field conditions.

We propose the use LOWST to make detailed observations of fluid forces on model mines over a movable sediment bed. The main idea in these experiments will be to expose model mines to oscillatory flows over a wide range of flow conditions. Laser-induced fluorescence will be the technique of choice for flow visualization around the mines (Parsons and Garcia, 1998). Particle-Image-Velocimetry will be used to quantify the flow velocity field about the model mines. Fluid forces will be quantified with the help of pressure sensors and strain gages. Pore pressure sensors will be placed in the sediment bed to monitor potential changes due to fluid forces. Scour around model mines will be measured with a very accurate, laser-based bed profiler. Particle entrainment into suspension will be tracked with the help of a high-speed video camera (Nino and Garcia, 1996).

Dimensional analysis will be used to isolate the important parameters of the problem. Dimensionless parameters and the experimental data will then be used to produce empirical relations for predicting scour around mines due to oscillatory, wave-like flows. Time scales needed to achieve different levels of scour will also be assessed as part of this effort (Garcia et al., 1999).

Strong collaboration with all the modelers involved in the Mine Burial Prediction Program will be expected. The observations made in LOWST should prove useful for the calibration, validation, and improvement of existing and future mathematical models for mine burial prediction. At the same time, the mathematical models will provide guidance for the laboratory experiments.

WORK COMPLETED

The design of LOWST was completed and the system is currently under construction. It is estimated that LOWST will be ready for preliminary test in January 2002. Tests have been conducted in a small oscillatory flow facility with the goal of preparing the particle-Image-Velocimetry (PIV) technique that will be used in LOWST to assess burial and scour around mines.

RELATED PROJECTS

Within the Mine Burial Prediction Program there are a number of related projects. In particular, substantial cooperation is expected with Prof. C.C. Mei, MIT, Prof. Harindra Fernando, Arizona State University, Prof. Horst Brandes, University of Hawaii, Dr. Richard Bennett, SEAPROBE, and Prof. Patricia Wiberg, University of Virginia.

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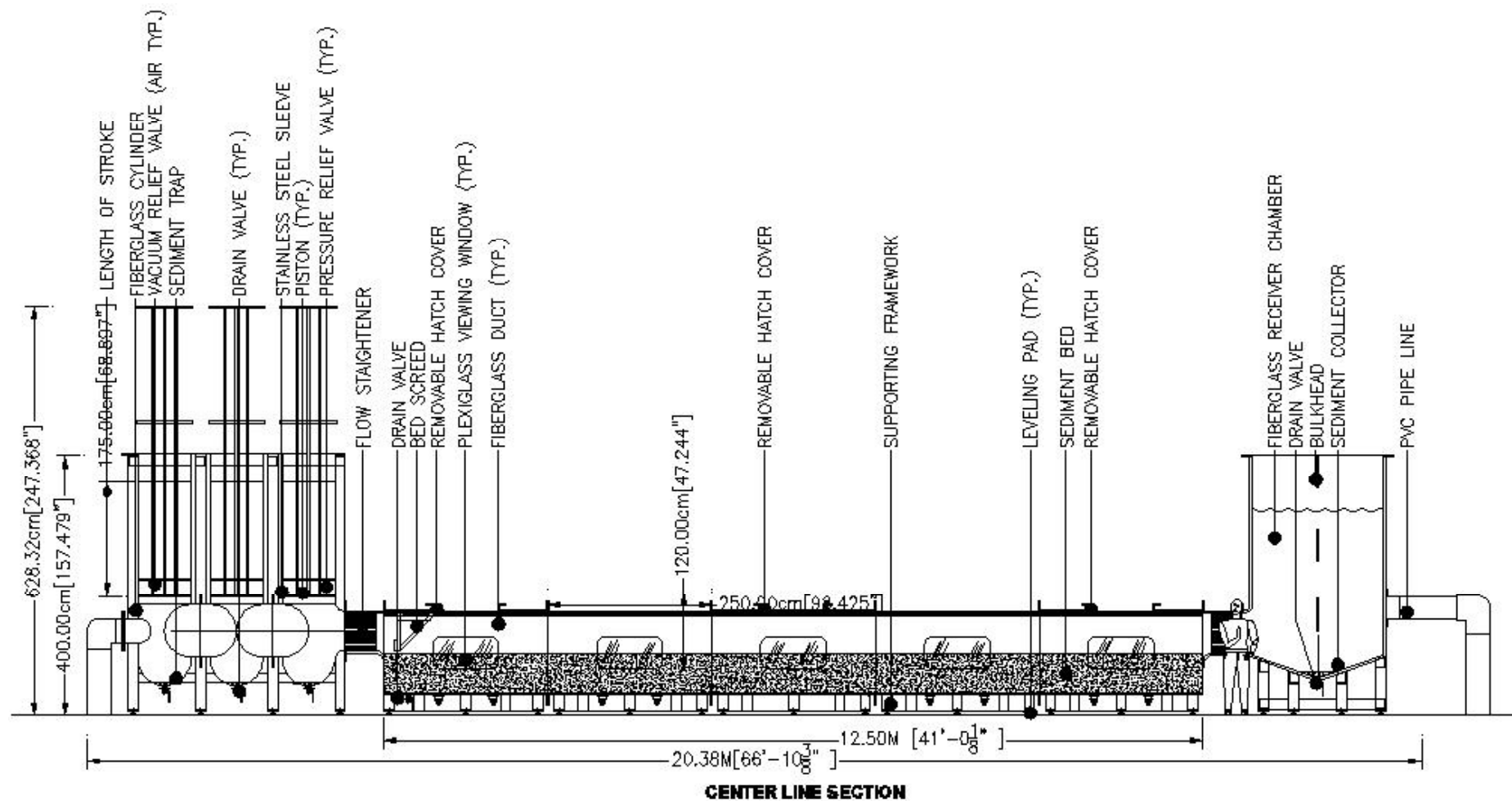


Figure 1. Large Oscillating Water-Sediment Tunnel, LOWST (side view)

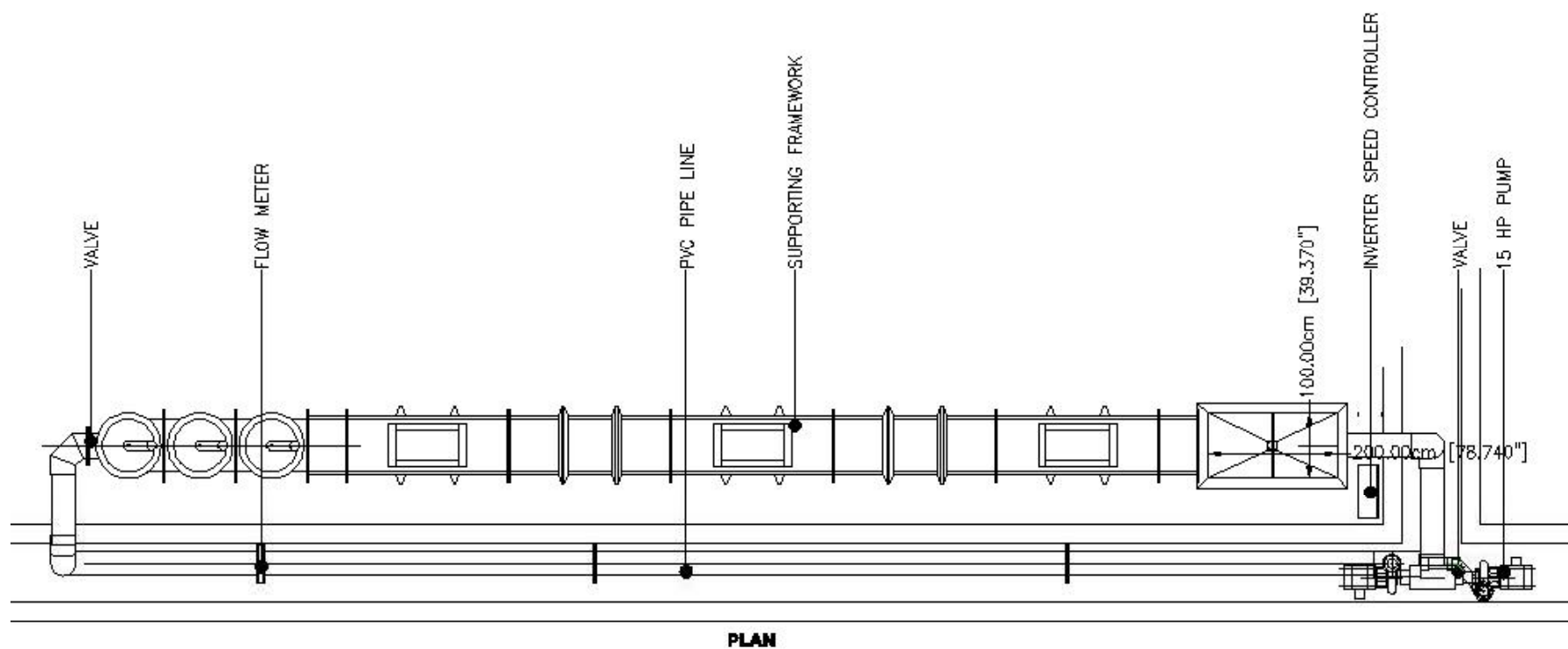


Figure 2. Large Oscillating Water-Sediment Tunnel, LOWST (top view